Viability of pathogenic enteric bacteria in milk and milk products and their isolation. Vrach.delo no.12:1321-1323 D 57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Bakteriologicheskiy otdel Chernovitskov gerodskov sanitarnoepidemiologicheskov stantsii (DAIRY PRODUCTS--BACTARIOLOGY)

F

USOR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogons. Bacteria of Intos Lal Group.

Abs Jour: Rof Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5576.

: Stovbun, F. I.; Kalina, A. P.; Bryzgunova, Luthor

: Not given. : Dynamics of Changes in Composition of Intes-Inst Titlo

tinal Microflera in Dysontery and Dysonteri-form Discasos of Children. (Authors' Report).

Crig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958,

No 2, 112-113.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

STOVBUN, V.1., BRYZGUNIVA, Yo.B., RUDENIO, I.I., BLAT, V.Z.

Work in improving sanitary conditions in butter producation.

Gig. i san. 23 no.5155-57 My '58 (MIRA 1116)

1. Is bakteriologicheskogo i pishchevogo otdelov Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantoii.

(BUTTER

improvement in sanitary conditions of production (Rus))

(SANITATION

improvement in sanitary conditions of butter productions (Rus))

STOVBUN, F.I.; KALINA, A.P.; BRYZGUHOVA, Ye.V.

Dynamics of changes in the composition of intestinal microflore in dysentery and in dysenterylike diseases in children; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. 1 immun. 29 no.2:112-113 F \*59.

1. Iz bakteriologicheskogo otdela Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarnoenidemiologicheskoy stratsii. (DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child. intestinal bacteriol. changes in dysentery & dysentery-like infect. (Rus)

STOVBUN, F. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of the biochemical processes involved in the cultivation of micro-organisms of the intestinal group on carbohydrate media." Chernovtsy, 1960. 21 pp; (Chernovsty State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 140)

STOVBUN, F.I.; LABINOVA, M.M.; BRYZOUNOVA, Ye.V.

Study of the saccharolytic proporties of Alcalignes faecalis. Lab. delo 8 no.2:40-42 F 162. (MINA 15:2)

1. Chernovitskaya gorodskaya samitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(ALCALIGENES FAECALIS) (CARBOHYDRASES)

Sensitivity of the microflora of the palatine tonsil, to some antitacterial preparations in chronic tonsillitis in children. Shur, ush., nos.i gorl.tol. 22 no.2-63-64 Mr. Ap '62.

(MIPA 15:11)

1. In kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. — dotsent P.N. Gudzenko) na toze l.y oblastnoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach — M.E. Popova) i bekteriologicheskoy stantaii (glavnyy vrach — B.I. Eubin) g. Chernovtsy.

(TONSILS -DISPASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

Biomedian of the State in Shreni: tensillitie in children. Zhur.

mah., res. i per. tel.22 nc.6:24-28 N-D:62. (MIRA 16:7)

i. Iz kliriki detakhib belezney (zav.-dutsent P.F.-Gudzenke)

i tekteriologishenkego otdela Ghernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarnoepideriologishenskego stantaii (glavnyy crashe B. Lebbin).

(.CCSILS--MICEOBIOLOGY) (TOISILS--DISEASES)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001-9

iterations of nongonamental unethritic in males. Vect. derm. ince. stro.10.38-10 D Vol (MEA 1811)

1. Busteriologicheskaya imboratoriya (nemovitakay gorodakay analyamus-apidamiologicheskay stanteli (plavnyy vrach Bel. tub. c) i inemovitakly oblastnoy vanero.ogicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach be. Fe. ryashnuk).

STOVBUN, I.I.; KAPASIK, V.H. [Karanyk, V.H.]

Investigation of Venturi meters in hydraulic transportation. Visti Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 17:126-129 '60.

(HIRA 14:8)

(Venturi tubes)

SILI:, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; PISHCHENKO, Ivan Akimovich;
DIMINSKIY, Karol' Viktorovich; ECLDAMOV, Vyacheslav
Nikolayevich; STOVEUN, Ivan logifovich; ROZOVSKIT,
Izrail' L'vovich, dektor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
MEL'NIK, T.S., red.; TORBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Instruments for measuring parameters of hydraulic conveying of solid materials] Fritory ilia izmereniia parametrov gidrotransportirovaniia tverdykh materialov. [by] E.A.Silin i dr. Kiev; Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 197 p. (MIRA 17:3)

STOVEUN, O.T., kand.med.nauk

Vitamins in human nutrition. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.3:46-47 Mr '60. (VITAMIRI)

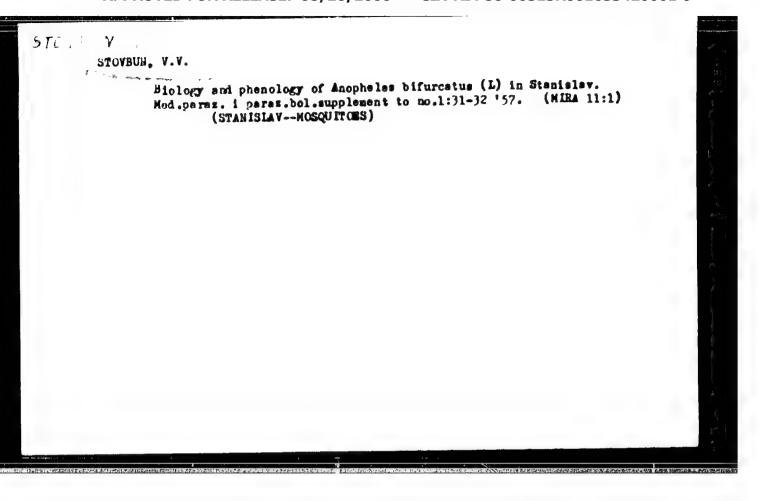
STOVBUN, V. T., DOC MED SCI, "ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE HEART DURING PHYSICAL EXCERCISES." KIEV, 1961.

(KIEV URDER OF LABOR RED BANNER MED INST IN ACAD A. A. BOGOMOLETS). (KL, 3-61, 229).

376

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CI

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001-9



Dissertation: "The Medical-Sanitation Service in the Partisan Units of Zhitomir Oblast." Central Inst. for Advanced Training of Physicians, 11 Mar 41.

Soli Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 194' (Project #1/836)

# KAYNARSKIY, I.S.; TSIGIER, V.D.; STOVBUR, A.V. Continuous mixing of Dinas mixes. Ogneupory 17, 172-80 '52. (MLRA 5:5) (CA 47 no.FU:10819 '53) 1. Kharkov Inst. Refractories.

KAYNARSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor; TSIGLER, V.D., inzh.: STOVFUR, A.V., inzh. SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; KALYUZHNYY, P.P.

Organizing the production of lightweight dinas bricks. Ogneupery 18 no.7:291-300 J1 '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut egneuperov (fer Kaynarskiy, TSigler, Stevbur).
2. Dinasovyy saved im. F. Dzerzhinskege (fer Siderenke, Kalyushnyy).
(Firebrick)

15(2) AUTHORS:

Margulis, O. M.,

**s/**131/60/000/03/005/013

8015/8005

Romanchenke, K. G., Stovbur, A. V.

TITLE:

Dence Products of Magmesium Oxide With Increased Thermal

Stability

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 3, pp 132-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the authors describe an economic procedure for the manufacture of fully sintered products of magnetium oxide with admixtures and at practically attainable temperatures. Table 1 indicates the chemical composition of the initial raw material and of the admixtures. Tables 2-4 show the characteristics of the magnesium-oxide camples with admixtures burnt at 1750°. The preparation of raw materials is thoroughly described, and to method of Grebenyuk (UNIIO) in referred to. In conclusion, the authors state that a procedure was worked out for the manufacture of plates with a percent of 1-75 made of papers to exide with spinel linkage. They offer increase the scalability and considerable devability at high tempers to exide burnt at high tempers tures and finely

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Dence Products of Magnesien On de With Increased

S/131/60/000/03/009/013
Thermal Stability

ground, in the addition of highly disperse of Allog, the
pressing of action on I wiscon from Typendom maker names,
and the bord the border at 1490 and 1750 in cascular.

There are a course and I reference, of which are Soviet.

Additionally interest investment that it is notified a manner of Warnerson Scientific Research Institute of Respectories)

Cara V.

29 h6

\$ (001/61/000/006/010/013 9101.820\*

212100

Margaite, O. M., Stovbur, A. V., Basalova, J. K.

TITIB:

Products from molten zirconium dioxide with improved

\* nerm ontability

IFRIODICAL:

Referativny; zhurnal. Khimiya. no. 6, 1961, 367, abstract /v=41 (6K241) ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov",

1960 vyp ( (50), 153-171)

TEXT. A method of producing bricks and  $2rO_2$  products of a high thermostipility has been developed. It consists in using the cubic and monoclinic modification of molten  $2rO_2$  in a 1° ratio. The cubic modification of  $2rO_2$ , stabilized by means of CaO, has been found at 190000 to have a low stability which, nowever, is strongly improved by the addition of 90 % of the monoclinic modification. The thermal eccansion coefficient of the monoclinic modification of  $2rO_2$  and its monoclinic with the cubic one is smaller than the thermal expansion

vars 1/2

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Projucts from molter with nium

coefficient of the cubic  ${\rm ZrO}_2$  modification. Petrographic and X-ray analyses have shown that the cubic modification of  ${\rm ZrO}_2$ , stabilized by means of CaO or MgO, is listurbed when heated at some length to 1200°C. This disturbance has been found to be accompanied by a rise of the stability of products at 1500°C. (Abstractor's note: Complete translation.)

Card 2/2

5/131/62/000/012/002/004 B117/B186 Margulia, C. N., Rozanchenko, K. G., Stovbur, A. V., Tips for immersion type thermocouples made from zirconium Basalova, G. K. dioxide of increased resistance to heat AUTHORS: TEAT: Basing on previous experience (0. W. Kargulis et al., 1957; NEAR: Basing on previous experience (U. M. Earguile et al., 5th; 1971)
no. of Ognoupory, 1999, no. 4: Shornik rabot UNIIO, 1960, no. 3) tips for
thereseentles were many from folten sizeonium diovide (mirture of public TITLE no. of Ugnewpory, 1937, no. 4; Spornik rapot Unitu, 1900, no. 3) tips to thermocouples were made from solten zirconium dioxide (mixture of cubic and control and c thermocouples were made from molten Zirconium dioxide (mixture of cubic und monoclinic modifications) by ceramic desting and freeze-drying. and monoclinic modifications) by ceramic casting and freeze-drying. Dross with pil = 1-2, 20% moisture, and 8 = 10 poise viscosity was used for castinity pilot dropped droppe PERIODICAL hith ph = 1-2, 20% moisture, and 5 = 10 poise viscosity was used for freeze-drying.

ind. Dried dross with paraffin shd oleic sold was used for furnamental in nariodic furnaments. The tips produced by the two methods and annealed in periodic furnaces with the tips produced by the two methods and annealed in periodic furnaces with the tips produced by the two methods and annealed in periodic furnaces with the tips produced by 175000 had a normalize of 1 = 1000. Without protective The tips produced by the two methods and annealed in periodic furnaces with petroleum heating at 17500C had a porosity of 1 - 30%. Without protective continue they withstood 2 - 6 immersions in moltan observation at 2000 - 204000 petroleum neating at 177000 nag a porosity of 1 - 70% %1thout protective costing they withstood 2 - 6 immersions in molten chromium at 2000 - 20400c Tests carried out under operating conditions in induction and Steel are furnaces should that the negotions by the two matheds withstood 2 - 2 is Yests carried out under operating conditions in induction and steel ard furnaces showed that tips produced by the two methods withstood 2 - 3 immer-Turnaces showed that tips produced by the two methods withstood 2 - 2 is alons in molten metal and allowed of making temperature measurements at Card 1/2

Card 2/2

Tips for immersion type...

S/151/62/000/012/C02/004

B117/B186

1700 - 1750°C. Their thermal inertia of 15 sec corresponded to that of quartz glass (12 - 20 sec). There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-isaledovatel skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038902

5/0131/64/000/005/0206/0209

AUTHORS: Margulia, O. M.; Stovbur, A. V.

TITLE: Thermal stability of products made of oxides

SOURCE: Ogneupory\*, no. 5, 1964, 206-209

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium dioxide, magnesium oxide, thermal stability, refractory material, compressive strength, bending strength, heat exchange, heat insulation, corrosion resistance, erosion resistance

ABETRACT: Objects made of zirconium dioxide and magnesium oxide were tested in temperatures up to 1900C. Zirconium dioxide blocks (produced from molten material with an addition of 8% of CaO) were ground to 2  $\mu$ , freed of iron, and mixed with monoclinic zirconium dioxide. Test specimens were pressed from material mixed with water-diluted molasses. Magnesium oxide briquettes (burned at 1750C) were dry ground to 10  $\mu$  and were processed as above. Experimental refractory columns were built up of rings 15 and 25 mm in external diameter and 10 mm high. Their wall thicknesses were 3, 3, and 2 mm. The specimens were held in rings 75 mm in diameter, 10 mm thick, and 26 mm high. Heat-insulating rings were prepared of zirconium dioxide sponge according to the method described by A. A. Pirogov (Ognsupory\*, 1962,

Cord 1/3

No. 6). Both oxides were chemically analyzed and tested for porosity, compressive strength, and bending strength. Their heat absorption and their coefficients of ACCESSION NR: AP4038902 heat conductivity and of thermal expansion were determined. The two materials were also checked for chemical interaction when in contact with each other for 40 minutes at 18000. These last tests proved that magnesium oxide should be separated from zirconium dioxide by gaskets of strontium zirconate or calcium sirconate. Thermal Streenium dioxide by gaskets of strontium Mirconate or obtolum Mirconate Stability was study at various rates of cooling, various lengths of heating-cooling stability was study, at various rates of cooling, various language meating-cooling cycles, and at velocities of gas flow up to 100 m/sec. In this work the sponge insulation rings, though resistant to heat, were found to suffer from erosion under the flow of hot gases. Rings made of magnesium oxide did not decrepitate even after the riow or not games. Rings made or magnesium oxide did not decrepted even at the 400 cycles in the 1900-1500C heating-cooling range, but when using them the furnace lining had to be made of the same material. Sponge made of magnesium oxide was found inferior to that made of zirconium dioxide. The authors recommend that name and or to that made of alreonium dioxide. The adenors recommend that changes of 4000 for long remised or alreonium dioxide. of 4000 for long periods and to changes of 9000 for shorter periods. N. V. Gul'ko performed the petrographic investigations. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs and 3

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel ekiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian

Scientific Rosearch Institute of Refractories)

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Catd

**POVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000** CIA-RDP86-00513R00165342000 SICHEV, V.P., starshiy elektromekhanik; STOVBYRA, I.V., starshiy elektromekhanik

Automatic device for checking signal light lamps. Avtom.telem. i sviaz 4 no.11:32 N 60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chelkarskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyasi Kasakhskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Electric equipment)

STROL, M.; JAROS, O.; SYACINA, J.; KOYARIK, J.; NETTL, S.; ZIRAHAL, L.; STOYIGEK, J.; LICHY, J.; JECHOVA, D.; SIMKOVA, D.; KYRAL, VI.

Problem of the effect of one-centimeter electromagnetic waves on the nervous system in exposed workers (radar). Pracovni lek. 11 no.8:395-400 Oct 59.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr. Mir Sercl.
(RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, radiation eff.)

Singl, Miroslav; JECHOVA, Dagmar; KOMMSKA, Milan; KOVAMIK, Jaromir; KRYAL, Vlastimil; LICHA, Helena; LICHY, Josef; N.T.L, Sasa; SIMKOVA, Dagmar; STOVIC K, Jaroslav; VACPA, Lubomir; ZDRAPAL, Leopold; TUSL, Miloslav; SVORCOVA, Stepanke; K.UT, Vlastislav

On the effect of 1-centimeter electromagnetic waves on the nervous system in man (radar). Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:127-140 61.

1. Neurologicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrJc. MUDr. M. Sercl Katedra obecne hygieny; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Dvorak. (RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

SETTL, threelay; J.D.GA, Dagnar; 1009S.A, Hilen; hovekik, Jametr; EYEAL, Vlastimil; LHTD, Belona; LICHY, Josef; F.ATL, Jasa; GI ESVA, Dagnar; STOTICHY, Jeroslay; VRCLA, Labour; ZDRAECL, Leopold.

On the persible development of demyell—tien diseases of the human central rervous system resulting from injury by engante phosphate insecticides. Shorm, ved. prec. lek. fek. Korlev. Uriv. 9 ro.1:175-172 44.

1. Neurologica alialks (predmental prof. 11Dr. L. Derei, BrSc) Karlovy tolversity v pradmi reduce.

L 12843-66 FWT(1)/EMA(1)/EMA(b)-2 RO  SOURCE CODE: C7/0082/65/000/003/0220/  CC NR. AP6005712  UTHOR: Sercl, M.; Jechova, D.; Komrska, H.; Kovarik, J.; Kyral, V.; Licha, H.;  clichy, J.; Nettl, S.; Simkova, D.; Stovicek, J.; Vrcha, L.; Zdrahal, L.  CRG: Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove  (Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty KU)	0223
CC NR. APGONTIZE GAVISS 441,55 441,55 441,55 Kyral, V.; Ideha, H.;	00
dchy, J.; Nottl, S.; Simkova, D.; Stovicok, J.; Vrcha, L.; Zdrahal, L.	B
MG: Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove	
Man otolitory retirement	7.
TITLE: Problem of late sequellae of poisoning with organophosphate insecticides	
OURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 3, 1965, 220-223	
TOPIC TAGE: insecticide, toxicology, biochemistry, organic phosphorus compound; neurology, biologic metabolism, nervous system	
Insacticidos	
ABSTRACT: containing compounds of organic phosphorus damage the periphery containing compounds of organic phosphorus damage the periphery containing compounds of organic phosphorus containing compounds containing con	
muscular plates, vegetative garage incenticides showed the	
of 398 people who worked with these inschizes. Pseudoneuras- possibility of the occurrence of late sequellas. Pseudoneuras-	
thenic syndromes were lound. Ind possibly hydrolyging ferments,	
the cholinosterase complex, and possibly in the metabe and glycolysis and phosphorylation of serines. Myeline metabe and glycolysis and phosphorylation of serines. Myeline metabe	
olism may be damaged permanently.	
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009	
cord 1/2 HW	

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ACC NRi AP6024090

SOUNCE CODE 1 CZ/0082/66/000/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Lichy, J.; Kovarik, J.; Licha, H.; Stovicek, J.

34

ORG: NewPological Clinic, Medical Faculty, KU/headed by Professor, Doctor M. Sercl, Doctor of sciences/, Bradec Kralove (Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Contribution to the use of punch cards with holes on the edge for filing to diagnoses in neurology

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 1, 1966, 55-58

TOPIC TAGG: punched card, computer application, hospital equipment, data storage

ARCTRACT: A punch card with holes at its edges for filing of neurological diagnoses is described. The registering of the data on the cards is described. A decimal system describing the diagnosis and the clinical syndromes is discussed. The advantages of the suggested filing system are described. Possible use of such cards in computer diagnoses of diseases is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBH DATE: 06Apr64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Cord 1/1 ----

0915

7636

STOVIDER, Z., MOHA, J., BERAN, J.

Intermittent intestinal obstruction with mesenteric cysts in an 8-year-old girl. Cask. pediat. 20 no.2:157-159 F 165

1. Detake oddeleni (vedruci: doc. dr. R. Gostof, CSc.); Litrurgiake oddeleni (vedruci: MUDr. V. Drasnar), rentgenologicko oddeleni (zast. vedeudi: MUDr. J. Beran) okresni nemcenice v Libersi.

GOSTOF, R.; STEVIELE, ..; HER, T.; PERNY, J.

Neurofibromatosis in 5 children. Cask. pediat. . C. no. 13:37 -376 N 165.

1. Detake oddeleni (vedenci dor. dr. h. Gustef, CSc.), patologickoanatomicke oddeleni (vedenci MUDr. J. 191) a rentgenolegicke oddeleni (vedenci MCDr. J. Vyskocil) nemernice v liberci.

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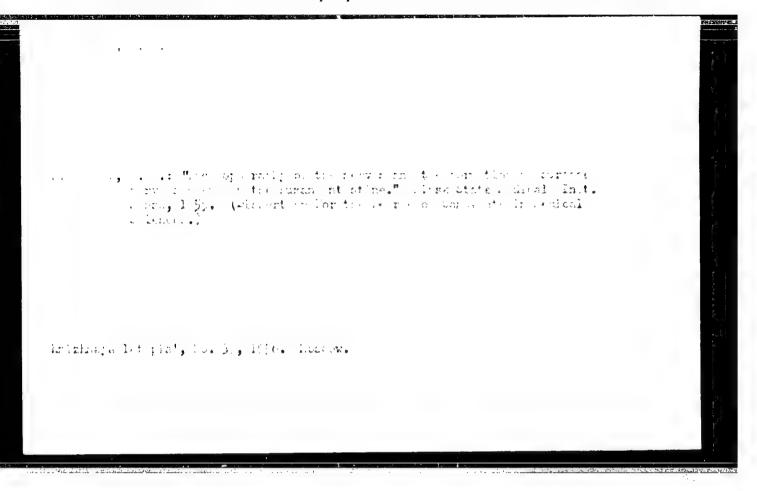
BERAN, J.; STOVICEK, Z.; X-ray Department (Rentgenove Oddeleni)
mead (Vedenci) Dr J. VYSKOCIL, and Department of Pediatrics of Newborn (Detako-Kojenicke Oddeleni) Head (Vedouci) Dr Z. STOVICEK,
Okresni Hospital (Newocnice), Liberec.

"Occlusion of Gerebral Arteries in Childnood."

Prague, Goskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No h, Jul 66, pp 276-279

Abstract /Authors' Anglish summary 7: Two cases of arterial occlusion (widdle corebral artery) in children are described; these caused a sud on enset and resulted in parameter hemiparesis. The cause was thought to be in one case an infection (septic tensilitis), in the other a head injury. 2 figures, k Mostern, 2 zech, 1 dustian reference. Manuscript received 1 Jul 65.

1/1

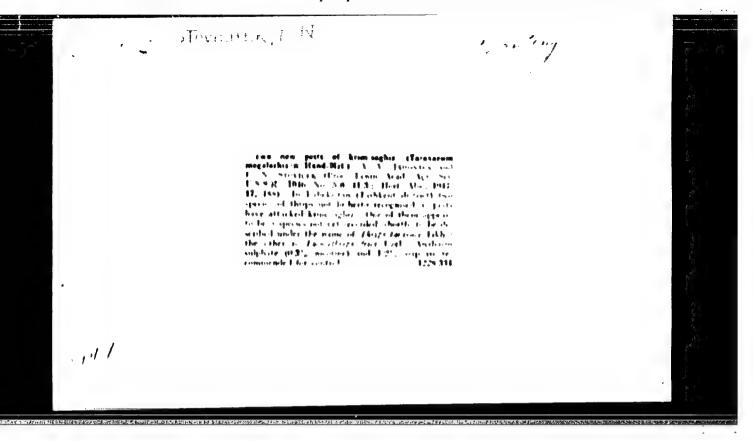


STOVICHLA, J.V. (Yaroslavi', ul. Ch lyuskintsev, 13/6a, kv.3)

Data on the spinal afferent innervation of the esoplagus in dogs. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.3:22-26 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Yaroslavskogo (zav. - prof. A.N.Alayev) i 2-go Moskovskogo (zav. - prof. V.V.Kupriyanov) meditsinskikh institutov.

(ESOPHAGUS—INHERVATION)



YAKHONTOV, V.V.; STOVICHEK, L.N.

Material on thrips, a pest of dandelion plants in Usbekistan. Zool.shur. 32 (NURA 6:10) no.5:903-016 S-0 '53.

1. Kafedra entomologii Tashkentskogo sel'skokhosyaystvennogo instituta. (Usbekistan--Thrips) (Thrips--Usbekistan)

information on the disgnosis of chronic subligations in infants and small children. Sorni, chir. 43 no.91597-601. S ton.

1. Swiske edda, and nemocrate v libered Swidowold dec. dr. R. Gostof. Surva Chirolyteke conducted nemocrate v libered ventored on T. Imperent).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PALIVCOVA, Marie: STOVICKOVA, Nederde.

1. Geological Institute CSAV (Geologicky ustav CSAV),
Prague - (for 1): 2. Institute of Applied Geophysics,
(Ustav usite geofysicky), Prague - (for 1)

Prague, Vestnik ustredniho ustavu geologickaho, No 2, March 1966, pp 127-136

"Petrographical formations and the origin of magna in relation to tectogenesis as dealt with in modern Soviet literature."

VOND. AKOVA, Zdena, inz.; ZAHRADNIK, Lubomir, dr., inz., laureat statni ceny; STOVIK, Miroslav, inz., laureat statni ceny

Gallium and its raw materials in Czechoslovakia. Geol pruzkum 5 no.5:142-143 My '63.

1. Ustav nerostnych surovin, Kutna Hora, pracoviste v Praze.

L.

CZECHOCLOVAKLA/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry -

Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24605

Author : Svasta, J., Zahradnik, L., Sulcek, Zd., Stovik. M.,

Bouberle, M., Rotter, R.

Inst :

Title : Content of Germanium in Czechoslovak Coal and Its Products

Orig Pub : Geotechnica, 1955, No 20, 142 s., il.

Abstract : Presentation of the results of oxidimetric, potentiome-

trie, phenylfluoronic, spectral and also the polarographic and roentgeno-spectral (with the use of Ge K line) analyses, developed by the authors, of samples collected from all the coal fields and of ash from gas plants. The last mentioned method is considered best, yielding qualitative and quantitative results with an accuracy of 3...10-34 with coal and of 0.054 with fly ash. Higest concentration of Ge was found in coal of western Bohemia in

Card 1/2

		Czechoslovakia	H2	ſ
	1 <b>g</b> edd - 1 91. <b>J</b> .1984	Action, to	.1, .5. 8/89 <b>7</b>	97.7
:	17.403	: Zabruorik, L.; Stovik	, M.; Tyroler, J.	
		Distribution of Germa Combustion of Coal in Grate Chem. prumysl, 1959.	nium in Products of the Pire Boxes with Moving 9, No 2, 62-64	
	purpulation of spoduots of spresent from the spread from t	The authors have such arting raw materials for air-on combustion of edifor a boiler with corandy onto of Gradistribution, where there is a readistribution of ediformatics of terms. Cinders, ton of court 1000, to 0.5x Gradistribution of court 1000, to 0.5x Gradistribution of the court 1000, to 0.5x Gradistribution of the court to 0.5x Gradistribution of 0.	tied the Cearibility of by Ge production, from soal. A material balance weyer grate, considered atton among individual 70% of Ge originally attouches tween volatilized because of low be-content a not be processed. Flying an provide excellent	
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		d a contract contract and an experience of the contract of the	or d. C. Despera alla appendia designa dei «College desperante appendia designa de la companya de la compa	12. 7

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All Thodas Stoyik, Miraslav, Cabrainik, Lubowir, Tyroler, Jiří, Vonira-

The distribution of an America of Fernanium and other truce ele-

Thus (pld Li deferatively) whereal. Thinipa, no. 19, 1967, 540, Thetract, 1 act (drech skermion patent 199414, April 15, 1961)

That the liner frictions is the form of volatile compounds. For more contits the liner frictions is the form of volatile compounds. For more contits the liner frictions is the form of volatile compounds. For more contition remains the little suggested that the coal should be burnt in a reducing at impore. To this call the entry of primary air from below is restricted to a minimum and that of accumiary air above the grate is increased. The amount of the coal out a second coal in the thin fractions then rises to 80% the Se coal can out a second coal in the thin fractions then rises to 80% the Se coal can of the coal. The combination rises are led through a cyclone, where the large particles are appointed, and then through an electrostatic filling and a second cyclone. Alternatively, after separating the large particles, the gas is passed through a scrubber, (with either mineral or silling of 1/2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

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Friduction of Ameentrates ... 3/001/62/000/019/01/053

come of 1), and then conducted through a hydrocyclone and a centrifice, there the thin fraction is separated. The much liquid is continuously recycled. Advitions of 2-%, by mer at auctur (15.11c) to the coal promote, the for antion of volatile de coalemnie (3.2, 3cQ). Diagrams of the process are slown. [abstracter's note: Joselete translation.]

Cird 2/2

23568

Z/009/61/000/007/001/004 E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts and their use for the recovery of germanium

from the gaseous phase by the flue dust particles. The sorption process was studied by determining the concentrations of the various elements in the original coal and the flue dust. Spectroscopic methods of analysis were used and results are tabulated. On the average, the flue dusts contained between 27 and 33% combustible materials. Their concentration decreased on extraction with 0.2 N-H2SO4, indicating that they did not consist entirely of carbon. Results for three types of flue dust are tabulated, showing the following: 1) loss of weight of flue dust 2) loss of weight of flue dust on calcination, after extraction with H2SO4: and 3) loss of weight of flue dust on extraction with H2SO4. Results of spectrographic analyses of flue dusts; H2SO4-extracts and extraction residues are submitted, listing all elements occurring in the three different fractions in 2) 1.0-0.1%; 1) higher than 1%; the following concentrations: 3) 0.1-0.01%; and 4) lower than 0.01%. The following values are tabulated for germanium: original sample of flue dust, 1 - 0.1%; Card 2/4

23568 Z/009/61/000/007/001/004 E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts and their use for the recovery of germanium

 $H_2SO_4$ -extract, 1 - 0.1%; ashing residue of  $H_2SO_4$ -extract, 0.1 -Extraction methods for germanium from flue dusts, using water, acids, and alkalis, are described. Water extraction recovered about 50% of the available germanium. Extractability with H2SO4 was inversely proportional to the concentration of the latter, (20 N-H2SO4 extracted 64.5% Ge, while 0.05 N-H2SO4 gave 96.7% recovery). On the other hand, extractability with HCl increases with increased concentration. Recovery of Ge by means of HNO3 was not feasible. The separation of Ge by means of HC1 from the coarser fly ashes is also described. An addition of HF (in the form of  $CaF_2$ ) is recommended to convert the  $SiO_2$  to  $SiF_4$ , which is driven off by heating. Extraction with weakly alkaline solutions was somewhat inferior to processing with dilute acids. In order to obtain additional information about the isolation of germanium from flue dusts, the volatility of germanium dioxide at different temperatures was studied and results are tabulated. was found that up to 400 °C germanium was not volatile and was Card 3/4

23568

2/009/61/000/007/001/004 E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts .... assumed to be present as GeO2, easily soluble in alkalies. On the other hand, samples of flue dust, heated under identical conditions, showed poor extractability of Ge by means of dilute sulfuric acid. This is explained by the poor solubility of GeO2 in H2SO4. concluded from laboratory experiments that flue dusts containing 0.3-1.0% Ge present a suitable raw-material for a Czechoslovak germanium recovery industry. Extraction with dilute sulfuric acid or treatment with HCl and distillation as GeCl4, optionally in a stream of HCl, are suggested. The described laboratory methods were utilized for industrial scale production, details of which are There are 7 figures, 12 tables and 12 references; 3 Czech,

7 English and 2 German.

Ústav nerostných surovin, Praha (Institute for Mineral Raw-Materials, Prague) ASSOCIATION:

January 16, 1961 SUBMITTED:

Card 4/4

7/003/61/000/012/001/005 E112/E953

THURS:

Zahradník, Lubomír, Formánek Zdeněk, Štovík Miroslav, Tyroler Jiří and Vondráková Zdena

Recovery of germanium dioxide from flue dusts

TIPLE:

Chemický průmysl, no.12, 1961, 625-629

The only domestic sources of germanium in Czecho-PERIODICAL: slovakia are the flue dusts from certain coals (germanium contents TEXT: range from 0.2 to 0.8%) and the present paper discusses three possible methods of recovery via germanium dioxide: 1) Extraction with water or inorganic solvents, such as H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, NaOH and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>x</sub>. Best results are achieved with 0.05 N-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, yielding up to 97% of the available germanium. Extraction efficiency is closely connected with the physical characteristics of the flue dusts, good recoveries being obtainable only with flue dusts of very fine particle size. Furthermore, only germanium available in soluble form will respond to the method. 2) Chlorination of flue dusts. This process can be operated either at lower temperatures, in presence of steam, or at high temperatures, in presence of air. Compared to the distillation method with HCl. Card 1/5

recovery of germanium ...

Card 2/5/

Z/009/61/000/012/001/005 E112/E953

yields of germanium are inferior and the recovered products lead pure. A further rectification is therefore necessary. The chlorination method, on the other hand, offers the advantage that even very low-content flue dusts can be processed. 3) Direct distillation with HCl. This method is considered the simplest for the technological point of view. It is only suitable for raw materials, containing germanium in a volatilisable form and is not economical for flue-dusts with low germanium content. The method consists of treating the flue dust with HCl, and procedures for the separation of the formed boldy are described in detail. So far, this has been effected in two ways: as Absorption of the gaseous mixture in water, containing 20% HCl. A recovery of 2-13 g germanium per l litre is femsible but this is considered unsatisfactory. bis paration of germanium tetrachloride by condensation. However, considerable amounts of Gelly are entrained by HCl, and the method is, therefore, rejected as uneconomical. The authors now offer a new precedure for GeCiy absorption, based on the use of non-polar solvents, of which carbon tetrachloride has proved the most suitable. The efficiency of a 0.2% GeCly solution in CCl

Recovery of germanium ...

Z/009/61/000/012/001/005 E112/E953

is given as 97-99.5% at 20°C. As practical processing would require large volumes of CCl<sub>4</sub> (1500 kg/kg Ge) a two-step absorption process is suggested. A diagram of a laboratory arrangement for the continuous recovery of germanium tetrachloride by the carbon tetrachloride method is snown (Fig.6). The apparatus operates under slight vacuum and has a capacity of 30 kg flue dust per day. The solution of GeCl<sub>4</sub> in CCl<sub>4</sub> is preliminarily refined by extraction with concentrated hydrochloric acid, containing 10% nitric acid. Hydrolysis of GeCl<sub>4</sub> is carried out in the usual way. The experience gained in laboratory trials led to the construction of a semi-technical batch-wise unit, which in two months produced 10 kg germanium dioxide from 1000 kg flue dust. There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.1: Journal of Metals, 979(1953); Ref.2: Johnson O.H., Chemical Reviews, vol.51, 432 (1952), Ref.5: Aubrey K.V., Nature, vol.176, 2 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Ustav nerostnych surovin, Praha (Institute for Mineral Raw Materials, Prague)

Card 3/5 /

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001-9

decovery of germanium ... Z/009/61/000/012/001/005 E112/E953 SUSMITTED: January 16, 1961 Fig. o. Legend. i - mixing vessel, with stirrer, for absorption of flue dust in hydrocaloric acid. 4.4 - steam-heated boiling tubes, separator. 6 - condenser, ? - absorption vessel, 8 - absorption column with Raschig rings. 10 - separating funnel with CCl4. 9 - condenser, cooled to 0°C.
11 - reservoir, to which a slight vacuum is applied. Jard 4/5 4

2/009/62/000/002/001/002 Formanek, Zdenek; Stovík, Miroslav.

183100 AUTHORS:

1:

SI

Ca.

Tyroler, Jirl; Vondráková, Zdena

Refining of germanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Chemicky průmysl, no.2, 1962, 60-63 The production of this pure metal, carried out by reduction of me production of this pure metal, carried out by reduction of germanium dioxide and zone refining of obtained germanium, is economical only if an oxide with at least three nines is used as exacting material Therefore, Sermanium dioxide is refined for the elimination of various contaminants, above all of arsenic, The following preliminary refining methods were studied on a laboratory scale: 1) slimination by reduction with 2n 11 alimination by line following preliminary refining methods were studied on a SnCl2i laboratory scale: 1) elimination by reduction with Zn, Al or SnCl2i germinium tetrachloride is unaffected by the above medicine. germanium tetrachloride is unaffected by the above reducing germanium terrachioride is unaitected by the above reducing agents, while AsCl3 is reduced to arsenic; 2) absorption of agents, and carly in carbon tetrachloride followed by outdeter agents, while AsCl3 is reduced to arsenic; 2) absorption of AsCl3 and GeCl4 in carbon tetrachloride, followed by oxidative extraction with HCl and HNO3. H=AsO, which can be extracted with the water-soluble H=AsO. extraction with HCl and HNO3. In this procedure AsCL3 is oxidized to the water-soluble H3AsO4 which can be extracted with Card 1/2

... Materials. Prague)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001

s/081/63/000/001/048/061 B144/B166

; "THORS:

fyroler, Jiři, Formánek, Zdeněk, Vondráková, Zdena,

Jahradnik, Lubonir, Stovik, Miroslav

TITLE:

Production of pure germanium dioxide from germanium

concentrates

LARIODICAL:

Referativnys zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1965, 347, abstract

1130 (Czechosl. patent 101148, October 15, 1961)

Tax: Ge concentrates are distilled continuously with concentrated HCl (ratio 1: 1-2) with simultaneous bubbling of  $\operatorname{Cl}_2$  (gas) through the solution or addition of exidents  $(\operatorname{K}_2\operatorname{Cr}_2\operatorname{O}_7+\operatorname{H}_2\operatorname{SO}_4)$ . The GeCl<sub>4</sub> vapors together with HCl, vapors  $\operatorname{Cl}_2$  and impurities are washed out of the gas mixture by organic solvents  $(\operatorname{CCl}_4)_1$  then, the GeCl<sub>4</sub> dissolved in the organic solvent is washed with HCl (scid) and hydrolized. Example. The apparatus comprises 2 containers with agitators of 70 1 capacity (the mixture is tapped from one container, while at the same time the other Card 1/2

Froduction of pure germanium ...

\$/001/63/000/001/048/061 · B144/B186

tank is filled), a metering pump, a cooking boiler, a foam separator and an absorber. In the containers, the mixture of 25-30 kg concentrate and 50 kg HCl (acid) is prepared. The absorber is filled with CCl<sub>4</sub>. The operation of the metering pump and the heating of the boiler is controlled in such a way that the foam entering the separator has a temperature of 100°C. From the separator the suspension is drained-off to waste, but the vapors are led into the absorber, from which GeCl<sub>4</sub> dissolved in CCl<sub>4</sub> is drawn off intermittently or continuously and hydrolized thrice with distilled water. The product contains 0.005 + 2% as and is a suitable raw material for semiconductors. Abstracter's note: Complete transla-

Ca. 1 3/2

tion.

Jointon Miratio, J. M., Stavpchanks, F. I. July131-58-7-10/14

Title: Cant-from Sottom Plates for Edge Kills (Fodo/yye platy

beganov is chagana)

Platichijal: Ogneupory, 1930, Nr 7, pp 328 - 329 (USSA)

AnsieATT: Manganese steel (Gi3) is usually used for the production of parts of milling machines. The dinas works imeni

Distributionskip produced the bottom plates of mixers and edge mills from cust aron of the following composition (in per cent): C 2 4-2 5; 3: 1.5-2 0; Mn 0./; Cr 1.5-1.5; 3: 0.6-0. 's The melting of the low-carbon cast iron was

carried out in the converter working with an oxygen blower. In order to obtain the required content of chromium and nickel the cupola furnaze charge was prepared with 80, of

and it in of the Khalilovs works. After blowing an addition of 7 kg ferromanganese and 8 kg of 75% ferromation was added per 0 3 t of metal in the converter.

The flates were that in suni molds with the working surface downward, the cesting temperature was from 1350

Carl 1/2 to 13800. The plates reached a hardness of from 450 to 480 4

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 C

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Just-Iron Sotton Plate, for adge Wills

304/ 131-53-7-10/14

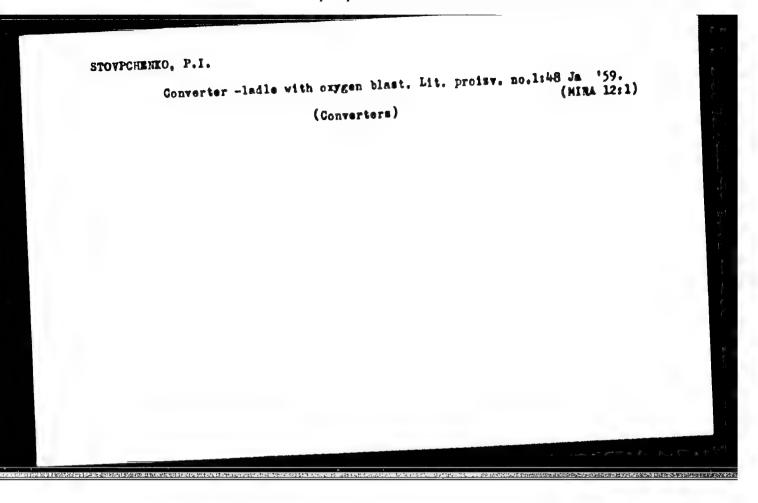
The strength of these plates was equal to those produced from numerous stell; the costs, nowever, were only half to compared to the others.

ASSOCIATIONS

Dinasovyy saved in Dzershinskogo (Dinas Norks imed). Pohershiuskiy)

1 Machine-- Production 2. Pearlite--Applications 3. Pearlite -- Proceeding 4. Pearlite-- Processing

Juna 2/3



VCHOM VA, N. A., doktor tekhn. nack; Divisioner. 1. 1., inzh.;

KRIVESER YEV, V. A., inzh.; IRCLERIY, N. Ye., inzh.;

VAVI.C., A. F., inzh.; IRCLERIY, N. Y., inzh.;

Rall instead of cone mandrels for automatic pipe mills.

Me. i gornorud. prom. no. 3:70-31 My-Je 163.

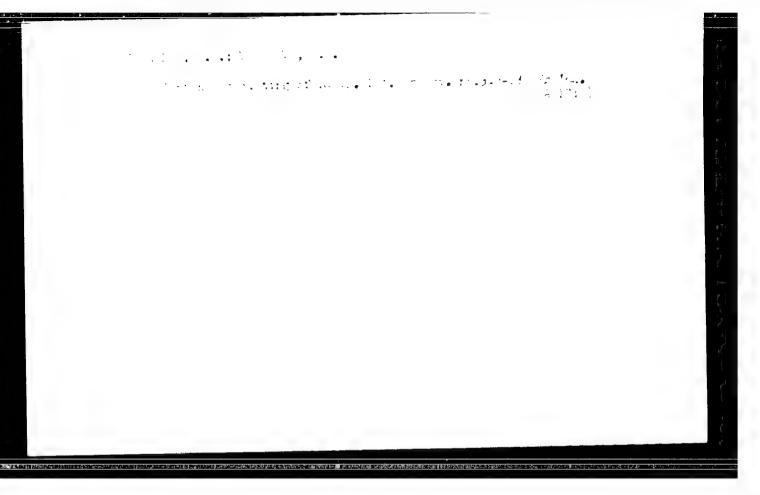
 Nikopoliskiy yazhnotrabnyy zaved (for Protskiy, Zayats, Nesterova).

VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; STOVPCHENKO, P.I., inzh.; KRIVOGHEYEV, V.A., inzh.; PROTSKIY, N.Ye., inzh.; ZAYATS, A.P., inzh.; NESTEROVA, G.V., inzh.

Cast ball mandrels for pipe-rolling mills. Mashinostroenie no.3:54-55 My-Je 163. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR (for Voronova, Stovpchenko, Krivcsheyev). 2. Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrudnyy zavod (for Protskiy, Zayats, Nesterova).

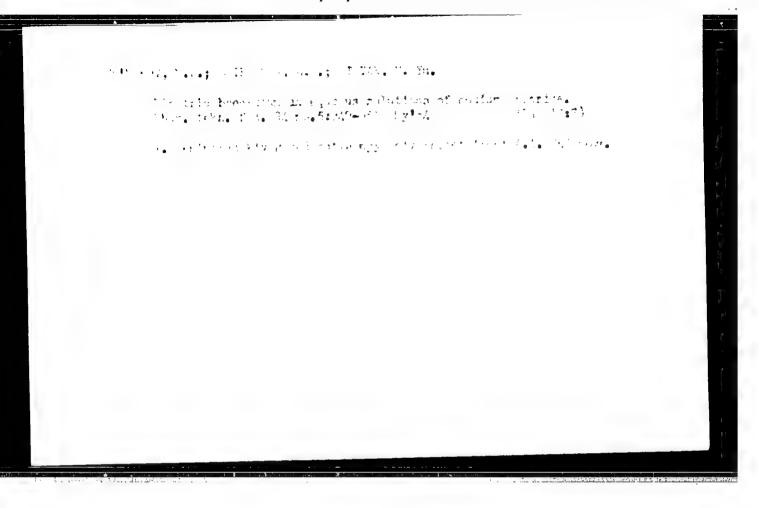
(Pipe mills)



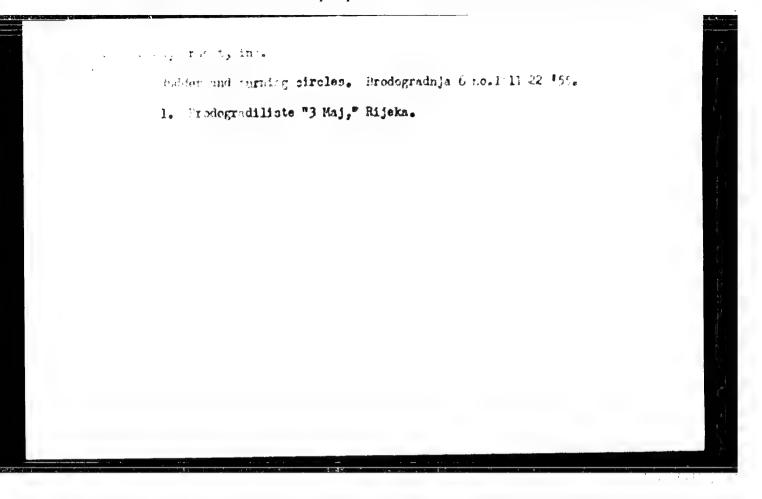
### STOVPIVSKIY. I.M.

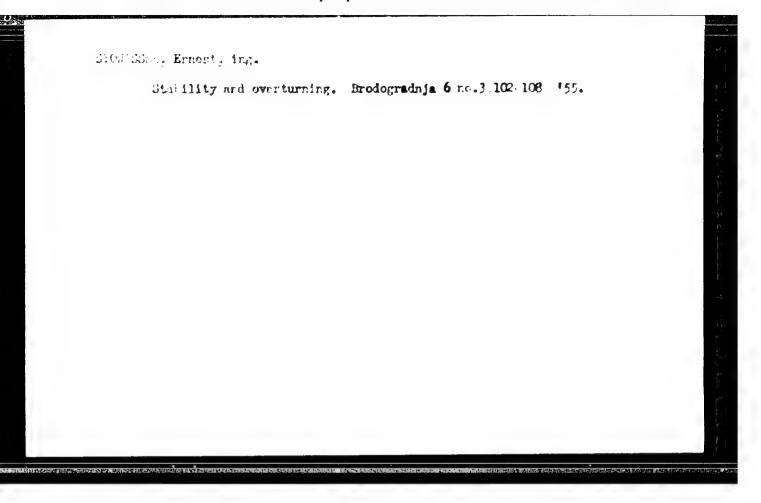
Modification of the technology for the production and storage of pickles and sauerkraut. Kens. i ov. prem. no.7:12-14 J1 163. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Upravleniyo konservney premyshlennesti "Ukeepseyuza".



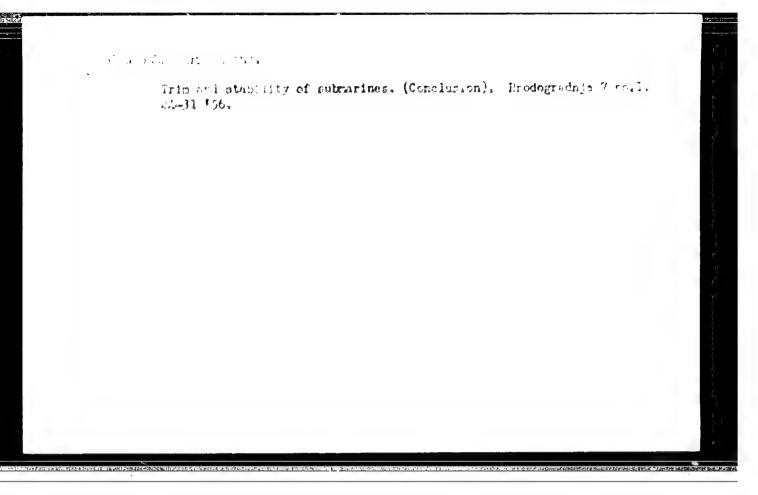
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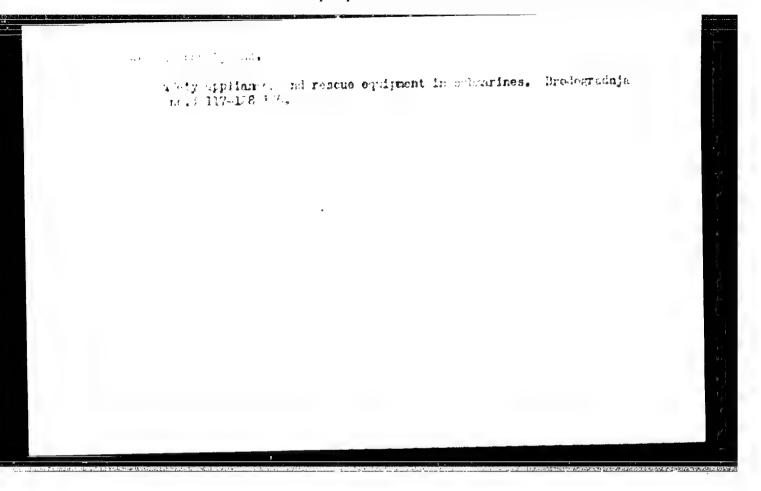




STOWASSER, Ernst, inz.

Trim and stability of submarines. (To be contd.) Brodogradnja 6 no.6:284-288 155.

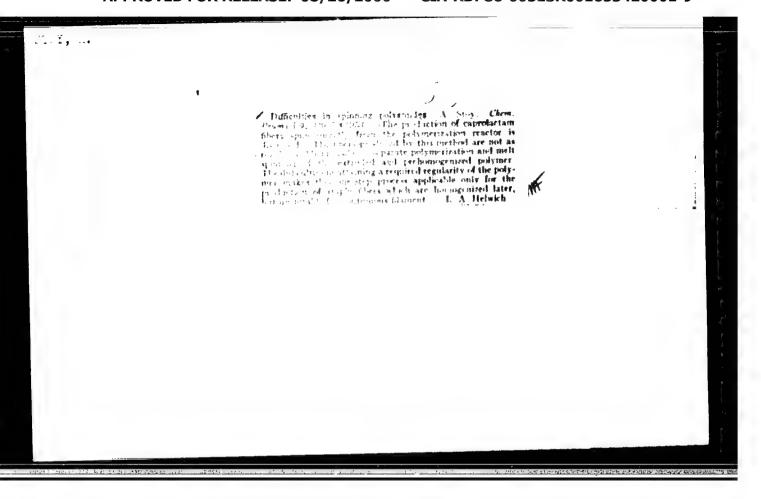




Stowasser, Ermost, inz.

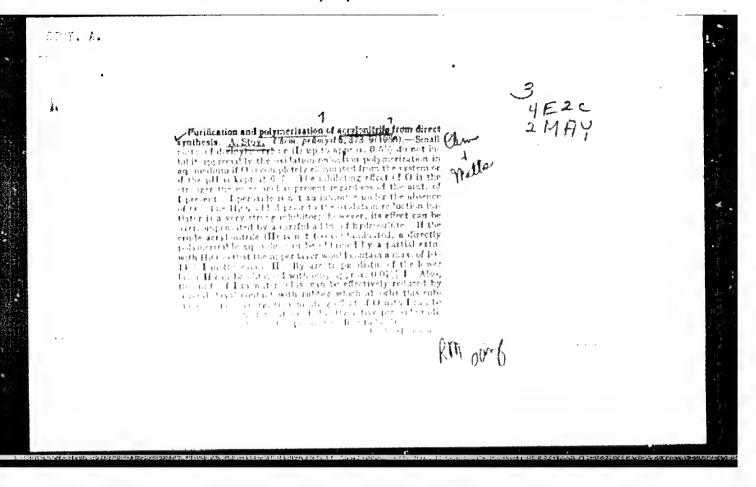
Some considerations on the resistance of small destroyers.

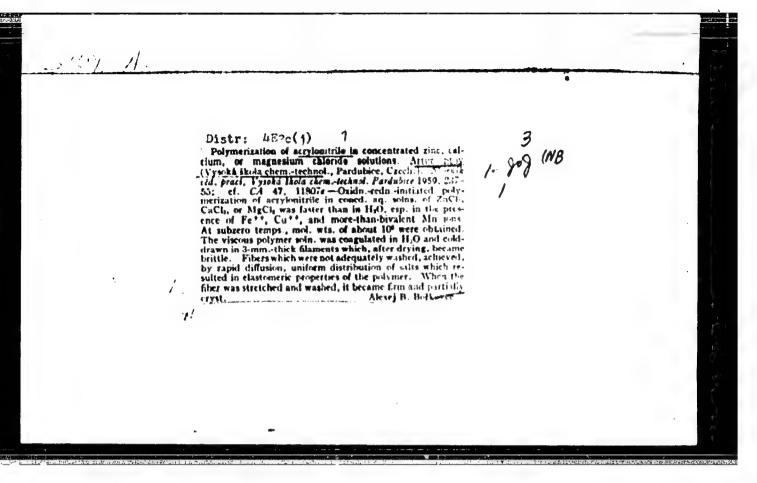
Brodogradnja 8 no.1:16-27 '57.



### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

### CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001-9





STOY, Artur

"Methods of organic chemistry; matricelection contains auditances" by Houben Weyl. Pt. 1. Reviewed by Artur Stoy. Chem prum 13 no.10:544 0 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

RUMA, Vladimir; STOY, Artur

Preventing the formation of incrustations by magnetization of liquids. Chem prum 13 no. 12: 644 D 163.

- 1. Statni ustav Cheroprojekt, Fraha (for Kuna). 2. Coskoslovenska akademie ved (for Stoy).

MEL'NIKOV, N.P.; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; STOYAK, M.Yu.

Development of an electric discharge in aqueous electrolytes.

Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1057-1059 P 163. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Leontovichem. (Electric discharges)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035709

5/0057/64/034/005/0949/0951

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N.P.; Ostroumov, G.A.; Stoyak, M.Yu.

TITLE: Development of electric breakdown in aqueous sodium chloride solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 949-951

TOPIC TAGS: electric breakdown, sodium chloride

ABSTRACT: This paper reports a continuation of earlier work on electric breakdown in sodium chloride solutions (N.P.Mel'nikov, G.A.Ostroumov and A.A.Shteinberg,DAN SSSR,147,4,1962; N.P.Mel'nikov, G.A.Ostroumov and M.Yu.Stoyak,Ibid.148,5,1963). The 12 to 13 kV discharges (normally, positive point to negative plane) took place between electrodes separated by 5 mm and immersed in the solution. The discharges were photographed at 2.5 x  $10^6$  frames/sec with back illumination provided by an auxiliary spark. Continuous time resolved photographs were also obtained of limited portions of the discharge. In low concentration solutions the discharge begins with the development of dark branching filaments which propagate from the positive point electrode with the velocity  $1.2 \times 10^5$  cm/sec. When a filament reaches the negative plane a luminous plasma discharge propagates backward along it with much greater velocity,

Card/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035709

covering the 5 mm gap in a time much shorter than the 0.4 microsec between successive photographs. The luminous discharge increases for a time in width and intensity. A sequence of 24 photographs is reproduced showing this development. From the continuous time scan photographs it can be seen that the luminous discharge fills its expanding channel for 3 or 4 microsec, after which the luminous discharge begins to contract, while the channel continues to expand at a decreasing rate. In more concentrated solutions the initial filaments propagated somewhat more rapidly and were luminous. In very concentrated solutions the filaments were not formed and no plasma discharge between the metal electrodes occurred. In this case only a small region about the positive point electrode was luminous. This luminosity is ascribed to an arc discharge within a bubble formed at the electrode by thermal effects. Orig.art.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny\*y universitet im.A.A.Zhdanova (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

BNCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: DOO

Card 2/2

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653420001-9

L 13613-65

ACCESSION NR: APLO46793

5/0115/61/000/008/0055/0056

AUTHOR: Stoyakina, O. V.

TITLE: Reference step attenuator

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1964, 55-56

TOPIC TAGS: attenuator, reference attenuator/ ASO-3M attenuator

ABSTRACT: A new ASO-3M reference attenuator has these characteristics: attenuation range, 0-90 db in 10-db steps; frequency range, 0-5 Mc; input and output resistance, 37.5 ohms; max imput voltage, 1.5 v; error, ±0.05 db in the upper subrange. The attenuator has aff-type ladder-network scheme; its sections are wound with 0,05 mm manganin wire; it is mounted in a heavy sectionalized brass housing. Orig. art. has: I figure and I table.

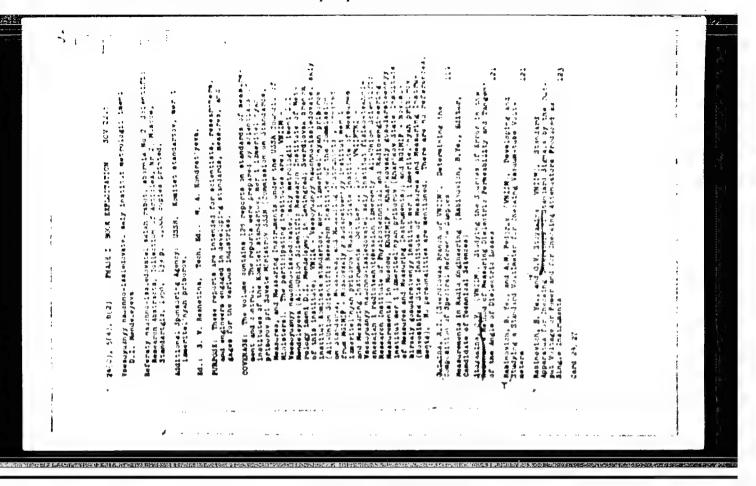
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny\*y nauchno-issledovatel\*skiy institut metrologii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

SUBMITTED: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: OOL

BNGL: 00 OTHER: 000

Card



8/112/5090589014/F69/FF; A052/A003

9,6000 (1012, 1024, 1099, 1331)

Translation from: Referativnyy shurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 14, p. 2-3. # 30273

AUTHORS

Rabinovich, B.Ye., Kshimovskiy, V.V., Stoyakina, O.V.

TITLE:

New Development in the Field of Hadiotechnical Measurements

FERIODICAL:

Tr. Vaes. n.-1, in-ta metrol., 1958, No. 33 (93), pp. 94-100

The state of individual branches of radiotechnical measurements in institutes and laboratories of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments is reviewed. 1) The frequency measurement is performed by groups of reference piezocrystal generators and frequency multipliers. The ist order frequency measuring appliance of Avangard type enables one to measure frequencies up to 50,000 Mo. At present radiotechnical control laboratories are equipped with master instruments measuring frequencies with an error of  $\pm 5.10^{-5}$ . 2) The power measurement on VHP at 3- and 10-cm range by means of calorimetric meters with water load and a comparison of methods developed in several laboratories have shown a good coincidence of the results. An isothermal calcrime-

Card 1/3

61492 3/112/59/000/0147/69/085 A052/A001

New Development in the Field of Radiotechnical Measurements

ter with a cooling element and a calorimeter with phase transition (ice calorimeter) have been designed. The ponderomotive force method has been investigated. An automatic thermistor direct current bridge with an error of the measuring. An automatic thermistor direct current bridge with an error of the measuring circuit of 1.5-2% has been developed. 3) For testing and checking tube voltacircuit of 1.5-2% has been developed. 3) For testing and checking tube voltacircuit of 1.5-2% has been developed. 3) For testing and office round office range of 20 mv-100 voltacing and frequency range of 30 developed having voltage range of 20 mv-100 voltacing and frequency range of 30 moster photovoltmeter, rulse voltacing, millivoltmeter and UGSS-1 and UGSS-2 master photovoltmeter, rulse voltacing algebraiors of meter and decimeter band (20-20 Mc) at a voltage of 5 microvolts and higher. For checking standard-signal generators in up to 25 M band at voltages of 1 microvolt-1 volt a device has been designed working on a principle utilizing master her voltage dividers of a film type. 4) Various attenuators for precise checking of attenuators in a film type. 4) Various attenuators for precise checking of attenuators in a provide frequency band, including meter, decimeter and centimeter bands, have been developed. 5) Pro measuring the amplitude modulation factor the UAM-1 device has seen toveloped for carrier frequency kand of 0.1 5 Mc with an error of 16 mas seen toveloped for carrier frequency kand of 0.1 5 Mc with an error of 16 mas seen toveloped for carrier frequency kand of 0.1 5 Mc with an error of 16 masses and MK 1 paster devices make it provide to the carrier and accounts and an error of 16 masses and MK 1 paster devices make it provide to the carrier and centimeter and centimeter bands.

Card 2/3

多山92 5/112/59/000/014/元のできり A052/A001

New Development in the Field of Radiotechnical Measurements

generators with an accuracy of 2% at a modulation factor of 15-80%. For measuring the non-linear distortion factor from 0.3 to 50% a device has been designed working in a 60 cycle-20 kc band with an error of 2%. 6. For current measurement an electrodynamic ammeter with an error of 1% and a photo-ammeter with an error of 2.5% are mentioned. A master device is being developed for measurements within a range of 0.001-100 arp on frequencies up to 100 Mg. A device for checking standard-signal generators in a pulse operation has the following characteristics: radio pulse duration 0.1-250 microseconds, from duration > 0.1 microsecond, repetition frequency 50-10,000 cycles and delay time from 1 to 2,000 microseconds. There are 43 references.

R.S.M.

Translator's note. This is the full translation of the original Russian arstract.

Card 3/3

ZALUTSKAYA, T.L.; KRZHIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KSHIMOVSKIY, V.V.; MOROZOVA, T.B; RABINOVICH, B.Ye.; STOYAKINA, O.V.

Standard unit for measuring low power in the microwave range.

Inm. tekh. no. 1:35-37 Ja \*61.

(Electric measurements) (Hicrowaves)

HABINOVICH, P.Ye.: STOYARIHA, D.V.

Study of the frequency errors of an attenuator using wire-mound resistances. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.53: 75-79 \*61. (MIRA 15:2)

STOYALINA, O.V.

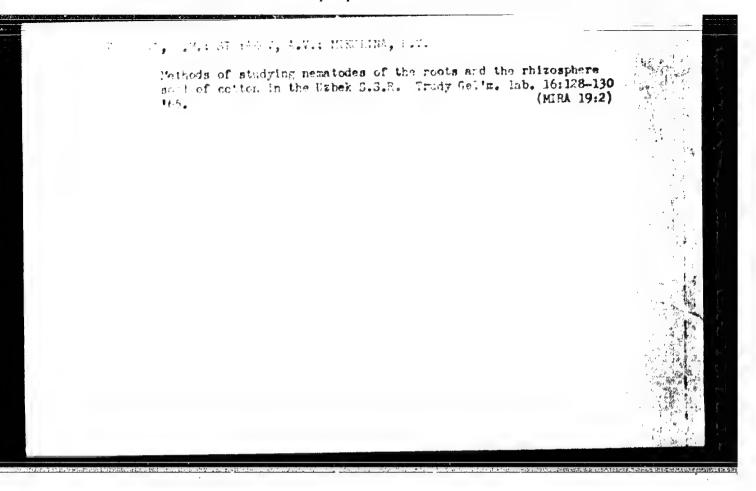
Study of the errors of approximation formulas for calculating the dielectric permeability measured by a resonance method. Trudy inst. hom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.53:80-87 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel\*skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. (Dielectrics) (Electric measurements)

STOYAKINA, O.V. Standard stepped attenuator. Izm.tekh. no.8:55-56 Ag 164. (MIRA 17:12)

REMAYEV, V.1., kand. ekon. rauk; PMCTRIYEV, A.A.; STOYAKOV, A.K.

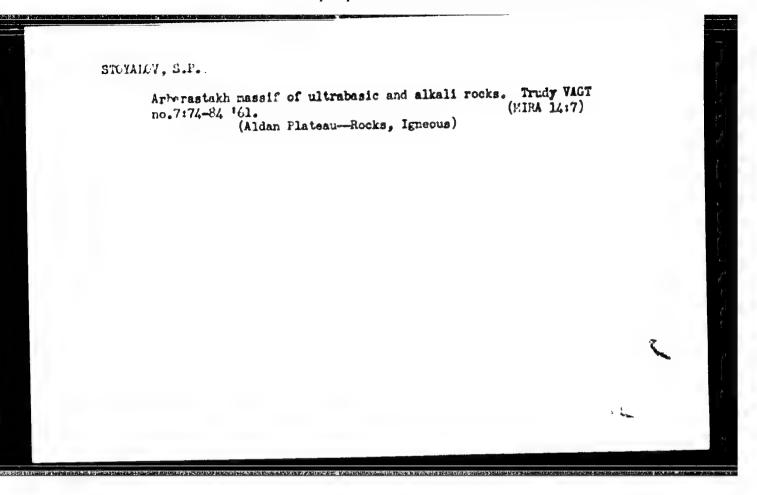
Results of studying the fitness of the "Poltava" type ships for the discharging and receiving of cargo. Trudy TSNIIMP no.61: (MIRA 19:1)



FORTUNATOV, A.V.; L'VOVA, L.A.; Prinimala uchastiye STOYAKOVA, O.N., studentka Anodic oxidation of cadmium in concentrated solutions of alkali.
Part 2. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.8:1712-1717 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. (Cadmium) (Oxidation, Electrolytic)

Inversion of matrices approximg in connection with the use of the method of lenst squares. Zhur. Typh. mat. 1 mat. fis. 4 no.5:911-915 0-0 to4. (MIRA 17:12)



3/081/62/000/012/036/063 B166/B101

AUTHORS:

Stoyan, D., Geletsanu, I.

TITLE:

Behavior of the water in the primary circuit of the BBP-C

(VVR-S) reactor in Bucharest

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 377, abstract 12K23 (Rev. phys. Acad. RPR, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 325-328)

TEXT: The first portion of distilled water in the primary circuit of the reactor was used for 5-6 months without filtration, then it was replaced completely by a new portion of water containing 4-5 mg/l insoluble salts and organic substances corresponding to 10-12 mg/l KMnO4 and having a

pH of 5.7. The water was then subjected to filtration after 5 months and again after 3 months of operation of the reactor on a filter containing Ky-2 (KU-2) cation exchange resin washed with 3% H2SO4, 3A3-1 (EDE-1)

anion exchange resin washed with 3% NaOH, and activated carbon in accordance with SAY-POCT6217-52 (BAU-GOST 6217-52). The duration of the filtration was 2-10 hours, the water rate of flow 9-10 m3/hour. Filtration

Card 1/2

Behavior of the water in the ...

8/081/62/000/012/036/063 B166/B101

of the water during the operation of the reactor increases the useful life of the water and reduces corrosion of the plant. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

# Hew book on socialist industrialization of the Ukraine ("Victory of the policy of socialist industrialization in the Ukraine." 0.B. Sluts'kfi. Reviewed by F.Stoian). Visnyk AM URSR 27 no.10:71-77 0 '56. (MIRA 10:1) (Ukraine-Industrialization) (Sluts'kyi, 0.B.)

LUDMER, Yu.V.; STOYAN, L.V., khimik; YURKOVA, A.P., khimik

Dyeing of cotton and staple yarn in bobbins with wat dyes. Tekstaprom. 21 no.6:66-67 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyey Khersonskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Ludmer)
(Dyes and dyeing—textile fibers)

STOY AN. F.K.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Political economy

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 3/10

Authors 1Stoyan, P.K.

Title | Growth of the Ukraine within the family nations of the USSR

Periodical : Visnik AN URSR 1, 24-31, Jan 1954

Abstract

The economical and industrial growth of the Ukraine, since its summation by Russia, and especially, since the establishment of the Soviet state, is described. The economical advantages, derived through industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture, are listed. The cultural gains of the Ukraine for the past three decades are mentioned. Two USSR references.

Institution: ....

Submitted: ....

SHEVCHUK, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich [Shevchuk, H.M.]; STOYAN, P.K., kend.
istor.nauk, red.; VER, A.Ys., red.

[Improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people in the sixth
five-year plan] Pidnesennia dobrobutu radians'koho narodu v
shostii p'iatyrichtsi. Kyiv. 1958. 43 p. (Toverystvo dlia
poshvrennia politychnykh i naukovykh snan' Ukrains'koi RSR.
(MIRA 12:3)
Ser.l. no.8)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

s/138/60/000/005/001/01 A051/A079 The Synthetic Rubber Industry in the Czechoslovakian Republic Vazan, M., Pekh., Ya., Stoyan, S. AUTHORS: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, PP 1 - 2 Cuchoslovakia is one of the first countries in the world in the consumption of rubber ( 4 kg per head ), but as to production it TITLE: occupies one of the last places. During the second world war a semi-industrial plant was established for the production of chloroprene rubber, the cutous was established for the production of chloroprene rubber, need the cutous was established for the production of chloroprene rubber. PERIODICAL: trial plant was established for the production of chloroprene rusper, but the output was lower than the demand. In 1952, with the help of the USSR and the case of blank for the continue of but add and the case of blank for the case of but add and the case of blank for the case of but add and the case of blank for the case of but add and the case of blank for the case of blank for the case of blank for the case of but add and the case of blank for the case of and the GDR, a plant for the production of butadiene-styrene rubber was ended which served as a hears for the makessare. and the GDR, a plant for the production of butadiene-styrene rubber was errected which served as a basis for the subsequent development of this industry. The USSR gave Czechoslovakia the CKC-30A (SKS-30A) rubber production project. Two circumstances had to be considered in the development of the rubber in Two circumstances had to be considered in the development of the rubber in dustry: selection of raw materials and selection of the synthetic rubber in the selection of the synthetic rubber. type After numerous economic investigations it was decided to produce but tending from another of action of the synthetic ratter. type After numerous economic investigations it was decided to produce the tadione from synthetic alcohol and later from 2ts derivatives. lowakia can obtain homologues of mothern irom its derivatives. Now execuse Card 1/3

3/156/60/000/001/01/212 A051/A029

The Synthetic Rubber Industry in the Czechoslovakian Republic

tities from the USCR and the problem of raw material is mostly solved total overheid cost of production has been decreased from 39 to 22 thorsand Forumas per ton of capacity in the production of synthetic rubber. The main problems involved in the production of synthetic rubber are being solved at the scientific research institute of the "Kauchuk" Plant'in the city of Gottoval dov. A technology has been developed for the production of a high-plastic rubber, using colophony as the emulsifier and separation of the rubber in the form of grains. Several scientific research institutes participated in the solution of this technological problem: the Rybitva Organic Synthes is Institute, the Prague Thermal Engineering Institute, as well as the CLASI. cal Projects and Machine Building Institutes, also in Prague The protect tion costs will be about 25 million korunas per year without considering puality improvement and economy of capital investments. Work on the elimi nation of waste from the sewage has been carried out, the purpose of it being to eliminate the synthetic emulsifiers of the Nekal type from the contra lation waters for its regeneration. The Scientific Research Institute of Oil and Gas Industries in the city of Bratislava has developed a new type

Card 2/3